

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

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"Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretence."—WASHINGTON.

VOL. XV.

GETTYSBURG, PA. TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1831.

NO. 26.

EPITAPH.

MEMORY.

Come, Memory, come, let me ponder awhile—
Though the dream be too blissful to last;
For oh! 'tis so sweet a hour to beguile—
To brighten the wreath of one's woe with a smile
Newly cul'd from the joys that are past.

Those joys they are past, but they leave no regret,
In the fair mould of innocence cast;
And though the bright sun of their glory is set,
In life's dim horizon their memory yet
Sheds a beam on the days that are past.

They are gone, they are fled like the wild
Flash of light,
Ere the thunder howls grim through the
waste;
But the traveller still on that pitiless night,
Mid the tempest & storm's irresistible might,
Will remember the gleam that has past.

And still in life's wane, ere my care-stricken
heart
Shall return to its long home at last,
Will Memory ever its pleasure impart,
By pointing, as time's rapid moments depart,
To the joys of the days that are past.

HOPE.

See through the clouds that roll in wrath,
Yon little star benignant peep,
To light along their trackless path
The wanderers of the stormy deep.

And thus, oh Hope! thy lively form
In sorrow's gloomy night, shall be
The star that looks through cloud and storm
Upon a dark and moonless sea.

When heaven is all serene and fair,
Full many a brighter gem we meet;
'Tis when the tempest hovers there,
Thy beam is most divinely sweet.

The rainbow, with the sun's decline,
Like faithless friends, will disappear;
Thy lights, dear star, more brightly shine,
When all is wail and sorrow here.

And though Aurora's stealing gleam
May wake a morning of delight,
'Tis only thy enchanting beam
Will smile amid affliction's night.

MISCELLANEOUS.

London, Paris and Constantinople.
We abstract the following from Mr.
F. Lowrie's new chart:

London, on the river Thames, is ten
miles long, from east to west, and six
and a quarter broad, from north to
south, and fifty miles in circumference.
Its population is 1,500,000. It con-
tains seventy squares, 8000 streets, 177,
000 houses, 146 parishes, and as many
churches, 82 chapels of Ease, 15 Ro-
man Catholic chapels, 6 Synagogues, 7
Quaker chapels, 163 Dissenters' chap-
els, 13 theatres, 4 medical colleges, 33
hospitals, 72 banks, besides numerous
other public institutions.

Paris is four and a half miles long, a-
bout three and a half broad, and seven-
teen in circumference. It contains
750,000 inhabitants, 12 mayoralities, 12
palaces, 16 bridges, 27 hospitals, 67
banks, 142 churches and chapels, 80
fountains, 22 markets, 4 museums, 9
prisons, and 14 theatres, besides nume-
rous other public buildings.

Constantinople is built on seven hills.
On the land side it has a strong wall
and triple fortifications, eighteen feet a-
part, five gates, and as many bridges.
The fortifications on the side of the ri-
ver are weak and decaying; on this
side are sixteen gates. Its circumfer-
ence is from twelve to fourteen miles.
Its population 550,000—houses from
40 to 45,000. It has 300 mosques, 25
Greek churches, 130 baths, and 200 pa-
laces and seraglios. The sultan's pa-
lace, said to be the most splendid in Eu-
rope, is three miles in circumference.

The largest iron bridge in the world
is in China, near Kingtung, where it
forms a perfect road from the top of
one immense mountain to the another.
It is formed of chains, 21 in number,
and bound together by other cross
chains. This bridge is more than 150
years old.

Dutch Auction—It is the invariable
practice throughout Holland, to bid
down instead of up, at an auction. An
article is set up at any price the auc-
tioneer pleases: if nobody bids he low-
ers the price, and so continues lowering
until some person cries "Mine," and
then the person who so claims it is en-
titled to it: a practice congenial to
Dutch taciturnity.

During the late war, a young foreign
officer taking upon himself many im-
pertinent airs, in company with some
young ladies, he was reproved for his
rudeness by a gentleman present, which
occasioned one of the ladies to observe,
that perhaps the young gentleman was
a stranger to American manners, hav-
ing but recently arrived in the country.
"You are right, madam," replied the
young man, "I am of the last importation,
and had a very narrow escape of your non-
importation act." "You certainly had
a very narrow escape," rejoined the
young lady, "for the law you mention-
ed, prohibits the importation of all ar-
ticles of which brass is the chief material."

COMFORT FOR THE UGLY.

About 30 years ago, there lived in the
neighborhood of Birmingham, a man
who was remarkable, not only for per-
sonal ugliness, but also for a certain
mental obliquity, which induced him to
ascribe all the calamities of the times
(bad seasons included) to the folly, or
wickedness, of the ministers of the day.
Upon one occasion, after declaiming
upon his favorite topic, he concluded
his harangue by saying, "We are in
such a state, that we shall soon be ob-
liged for want of food, to eat one ano-
ther." "Well," said a bystander, "there's
some comfort for you still—you're sure
to be the last."

During one of the engagements I was
in, says Shipp, with the 87th regiment,
the bugler was ordered to sound a re-
treat. He replied, "I never learnt it,
your honor." "And why?" said the
captain. "Please your honor," was
the answer, "the boys told me it would
be of no use."

On Saturday morning, as a genteel
looking fellow was walking rapidly
through the Bowery, when near the
Theatre, a gust of wind blew off his hat
—it chanced to contain a large amount
of Bank Bills, unsigned—the fellow de-
camped with prudent speed, for the
bills were not genuine, and only want-
ed the signatures added to make them
counterfeit. These purported to be of
the Chemical Bank.—N. Y. Mer. Adv.

The Chemists employed by the
board of excise in England, have dis-
covered a test by which the presence
of any deleterious mixture in malt li-
quors may be detected. Brewers look
out!

Elopement of a Nun.—There has been
no little excitement in George-town, D.
C. by the elopement of sister Gertrude,
the principal nun of the Convent. She
went off in broad day light, and in dis-
guise: she has resisted all intreaties to
return, and will no doubt remain firm
to her purpose.

YORK, April 19.

We are informed, that the body of a
female, apparently about 18 years of
age, was drawn out of the Susquehanna
on Thursday last, at Musser's fishery
in this county. She had several gold
rings on her fingers, but nothing else
was found upon her to discover who she
was or from whence she came.

The dispute between France and Austria.

A letter dated Paris, March 12, con-
tains the following: In a despatch re-
ceived at Paris on the 5th instant from
the Marshal Maison, Ambassador at
the Court of Vienna, the Marshal gives
an account of an interview which he
had just held with Prince Metternich.
In this despatch he gives in nearly the
following terms the words of the Aus-
trian Prince—"Up to this time we
have allowed France to assert the prin-
ciple of non-intervention—but it is
high time that she should know that
we do intend to recognise this prin-
ciple with reference to the events in It-
aly. We will carry our army every
where we hear of insurrection. If this
intervention should occasion war, well
let war come! We prefer to run all the
chances of war than to be exposed to
perish in the midst of mobs." The
French Ambassador observes on this
declaration of Prince Metternich, and
on other facts—"You know that up to
the present moment, no one has pro-
nounced for peace more openly than
myself; but I am convinced to-day,
that to avoid the dangers which menace
France, it is necessary without delay,
to take the initiative, and to throw an
army into Piedmont." The Parisian
Correspondent who furnishes the a-
bove, adds that the best comment upon
the important despatch of the French
Ambassador, is afforded by an Ordi-
nance issued by Louis Phillip, that very
day, (March 12) calling into active
service an additional force of 10,000
men.

The following article upon French
affairs, is from Bell's Weekly Despatch,
of March 20—(the latest date.)

The Paris papers contain accounts
of the formation of a new and impor-
tant Society in Paris. On pretence
that the constituted authorities of the
country and the powers of the general
Government are not directed with suf-
ficient zeal or energy to maintain the
national sovereignty of July, or to repel
foreign aggression, an association has
been formed to resist the Bourbons.—
The members of this society give their
names and 2d. a month to insure the
independence of France, and the per-
petual exclusion of the fallen dynasty.
The class of persons who will enter this
society, the increased impulse which it
will give to ultra-liberal projects in the
capital, and the dangerous action which
it will exert, by affiliated coteries, all
over France, may be inferred from the
places to which the subscribers are in-
vited to send their signatures, and the

organs which they will be able to em-
ploy in disseminating their principles.
The offices of the Constitutionnel, of the
Courier Francais, of the National, of the
Journal du Commerce, and of the
Tribune, are fixed upon as the sub-
scription-rooms for this new universal
club. The other ultra-liberal journals
will follow the example. The muster-
roll will become nearly co-extensive
with the number of readers whose pas-
sions are inflamed, or whose opinions
are directed by the liberal press; cir-
culars, addresses, and manifestoes, will
multiply and find a ready means of ex-
tensive propagation; and in a short
time, if the club is not checked at its
commencement, it may command pub-
lic opinion, direct the electoral col-
leges, domineer over the Chamber, and
possess more power than the Legisla-
ture and the Crown put together. It
is easy to see that it will be directed,
in the first instance, against the Perier
Cabinet just formed. This Cabinet is
already branded with disgrace by the
ultra-liberal press.

We have not witnessed such an unan-
imous chorus of condemnation, of any
political change since the appointment
of the Polignac Ministry on the 8th of
August, 1829, as that which has wel-
comed M. Casimir Perier and his
friends to office. The Constitutionnel
"hints at faults and agitates dislike;"
the Courier Francais boldly announces
its distrust and aversion; the Journal
du Commerce declares open hostilities;
and the Revolution, the Tribune, the
National, and the Globe, foam with ab-
solute rage. M. Casimir Perier is cal-
lumniated as the friend of the fallen
dynasty, and the enemy of the late re-
volution. Baron Louis supplies as many
weapons against himself as he has
exhibited inconsistencies in politics.—
M. d'Argout is denounced as the nego-
tiator between Charles X. and the Ho-
tel de Ville; M. Sebastiani is declared
as the enemy to liberty, because he has
refused to declare war against Russia
on account of the invasion of Poland;
and Admiral de Rigny is only pardon-
ed for becoming Minister of Marine on
account of the laurels of Navarino.—
We should predict, that the new Cab-
inet will be even more short lived than
the last, unless it changes its prin-
ciples, and yields to the popular current.
In order to put its system to the test,
it will be immediately called upon to
decide on the affairs of Italy. The no-
tices in the German papers leave little
doubt that Austrian troops have al-
ready passed the Milanese frontier, and
have entered the duchy of Modena.

Laws of Pennsylvania.

AN ACT to compel the attendance of wit-
nesses upon rules and commissions to take
depositions.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate, &c.*
That in all cases where a commission
shall be issued from, or a rule be taken
in any court of record in this common-
wealth, or from any justice of the peace
or alderman, under the act entitled
"An act to amend and consolidate with
its several supplements the act entitled
an act for the recovery of debts and de-
mands not exceeding one hundred dol-
lars, before a justice of the peace, and
for the election of constables, and for
other purposes," and of the supplement
thereto, passed on the 30th day of
March, 1829, for the examination of
witnesses, it shall be competent for the
person or persons named in, or author-
ised by such commission or rule, to is-
sue subpoenas to such witnesses as may
be requested by any of the parties con-
cerned, requiring their attendance at a
certain day, hour and place therein de-
signated, having regard to the distance
of such witnesses, and under a penalty
not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted, &c.*
That in case of the non-attendance of
any such witnesses, it shall be lawful for
such commissioner, or person or persons
duly authorised as aforesaid, on proof by
oath or affirmation, of the due service
of the subpoena, to issue process of at-
tachment against the defaulting wit-
ness; whereupon the same proceedings
shall be had as are used and allowed in
like cases in the courts of record in this
commonwealth.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted, &c.*
That the party injured by such non-at-
tendance, shall also be entitled to the
same remedies at law, against the per-
son subpoenaed, as are provided when
a subpoena is issued from a court of re-
cord.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted, &c.*
That if the person subpoenaed shall at-
tend and refuse to testify, he shall be
liable to the same proceedings on the
part of the commissioners or persons
authorised as aforesaid, as if he had
appeared and refused to testify in a
court of record.

Approved, Feb. 26, 1831.

A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT to the act,
entitled, "A supplement to the act, en-
titled An act to compel assignees to settle
their accounts, and for other purposes."

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate, &c.*
That in lieu of the mode now provided
on the subject it shall be the duty of
the courts of common pleas, or in vacu-

tion, one of the judges of said court, in
all cases of voluntary assignments, on
application by creditors or others in-
terested, to them made for that pur-
pose, to appoint two disinterested and
competent citizens to appraise all the
property, real, personal and mixed, as-
signed and transferred to assignees un-
der such voluntary assignments; and it
shall be the duty of such appraisers,
first being duly sworn or affirmed ac-
cording to law, either in open court or
before some justice of the peace or al-
derman, to act with impartiality and fi-
delity, to make an inventory, and ap-
praisalment of the property so assign-
ed; and having first procured the oath
or affirmation taken according to law,
of the assignor or assignors, and of the
assignee or assignees, that to the best
of their knowledge and belief, the said
inventory and appraisalment is of all the
property, real, personal and mixed, as-
signed and transferred as aforesaid,
shall return the said inventory and ap-
praisalment to the court, where it shall
be filed of record; for which services
the said appraisers shall receive the
same compensation as is now allowed
by law to auditors, in the orphans'
court; and that it shall and may be law-
ful for the district court or court of
common pleas of the proper county, on
the application of the said appraisers,
stating the refusal or omission of any
of the said assignors or assignees to
take said oath or affirmation, to issue a
citation to any such assignor or assign-
ee, and to cause to be administered the
oath or affirmation aforesaid.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That
in all cases when assignees, under vol-
untary assignments, shall neglect or re-
fuse to enter the security which they
are now by law directed to give, it shall
be lawful for the courts of common
pleas, on application to them for that
purpose by any person interested in
such voluntary assignment, to call such
defaulting assignees before them and to
dismiss them from the said trust, and to
appoint other suitable persons in
their places and stead, who shall cause
to be made the inventory and apprais-
ment, and shall give the security re-
quired by law in cases of voluntary as-
signment; and the assignees appoint-
ed by the said court by virtue of this
act, shall be vested with all the rights,
privileges and authorities, and be sub-
ject to all the liabilities and duties
which would or could belong to the as-
signees originally designated in the as-
signment.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That
the provisions of an act passed the 14th
day of April, 1828, entitled "An act to
prevent the failure of trusts, to provide
for the settlement of accounts of trust-
tees, and for other purposes," be and
the same are hereby extended to the
court of common pleas of the county of
Philadelphia.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That
upon the settlement of the accounts
of any assignee or assignees, trustee or
trustees, to the satisfaction of the court
to which such accounts shall be pre-
sented, it shall and may be lawful for
the court to order and direct the pro-
thonotary to cancel the bond or bonds of
such assignee or assignees, trustee or
trustees, which bond or bonds shall re-
main of record in said court.

Approved, March 21, 1831.

AN ACT to extend the provisions of an act,
entitled "An act relative to the patenting
of lands," passed the 8th day of April, A.
D. 1829.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate, &c.*
That all and every of the provisions of
an act, entitled "An act relative to the
patenting of lands," passed the 8th day
of April, A. D. 1829, be and the same
are hereby extended, and shall continue
in full force and operation for the term
of one year, from and after the 8th day
of April next, ensuing: *Provided,* That
persons who have or may hereafter ex-
ecute a mortgage or mortgages to the
Governor, for the use of the common-
wealth, to secure the purchase money
and interest due on lands, may pay the
whole or any part of the amount due,
in advance, at any time within the peri-
od limited by the mortgage.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted, &c.*
That all persons against whom suits
have been instituted under the third
section of an act directing the recovery
of the principal and interest due the
commonwealth, approved the 22d day
of March, 1829, shall be entitled to the
same privileges and provisions as is
provided by the first section of this act,
and that no further prosecution of said
suits shall be enforced till the expira-
tion of the said term of one year.

Approved, March 21, 1831.

AN ACT concerning the destruction by fire
of any arms or military stores the property
of this commonwealth.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate, &c.*
That in case of any volunteer or militia
man of this state having any public
arms or other public military prop-
erty, belonging to this Commonwealth,
in his possession, and the same have
been or may hereafter be destroyed by
the accidental burning of any house or
other building, where such arms or

other property may have been deposi-
ted, the person holding the same shall
make oath or affirmation of the fact to
the proper Brigade Inspector, who
shall report the same to the Adjutant
General, whose duty it shall be to make
a record thereof, and release all parties
concerned from any responsibility with
respect to such arms or other military
property so burned or destroyed; and
where any public arms may have been
so injured by burning as aforesaid, as
in the opinion of the proper Brigade
Inspector to render them not worth re-
pairing, it shall be the duty of the In-
spector to make sale of the remains of
such arms and account for the proceeds
in the settlement of his accounts with
the proper department.

Approved, April 4, 1831.

AN ACT concerning the action of account
render.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate, &c.*
That from and after the passage of this
act, in all actions of account render,
now pending or to be brought, the jury
before whom the same shall be tried,
shall have full power to settle the ac-
counts of the parties and find in favor of
the plaintiff or of one or more of the de-
fendants, such sum or sums as shall ap-
pear to be due; and the court in which
said action is pending or any judge
thereof may make such orders upon any
of the parties in relation to books,
documents or papers, as may appear
to be necessary for a full and equitable
adjustment of the controversy.

Approved, April 4, 1831.

AN ACT relative to the liens of mechanics
and others.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate, &c.*
That from and after the passage of this
act, all claims filed or entered in pur-
suance of the act to which this is a fur-
ther supplement, within six months af-
ter performing the work or furnishing
the materials, shall continue to bind the
buildings or dwelling houses against
which the same are entered for the
term of five years from the day of filing
the same; and no claim so as aforesaid
filed shall bind any building or dwell-
ing house for a longer period than five
years from the day of filing the same,
unless within that time the person who
has filed the same, his executors, ad-
ministrators or assigns shall issue a
scire facias thereon.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted,*
That in all cases where any claim or
claims has or have been filed or shall
hereafter be filed, the legal or equita-
ble owner or owners of the buildings
or dwelling houses bound thereby, or
any person interested, may apply to the
court on the proper docket of which
the same is or are filed by petition, set-
ting forth the facts; which said court
shall order an issue to be formed and
tried to ascertain if any and what sum
is due upon such claim or claims, and
shall have power to make orders in re-
lation to such issue, and the mode of
trying the same and the costs thereof
as fully as any court of equity might or
could do in relation to any issue order-
ed by such court of equity.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted,*
That in all cases where the amount of
any claim filed has been paid and satis-
fied, and no satisfaction entered on the
record thereof, the legal or equitable
owner or owners of the building or
dwelling house or dwelling houses
bound by the same, may, in order to
have satisfaction entered on the record,
proceed against the persons filing such
claim, his executors, administrators
and assigns, in the same manner, and
shall have the rights and remedies pro-
vided for defendants and purchasers of
real property, by the fourteenth sec-
tion of the act of assembly of this com-
monwealth, entitled "an act to estab-
lish the judicial courts of this common-
wealth, in conformity to the alterations
and amendments in the constitution,"
passed thirteenth day of April, 1791.

AND WHEREAS, it sometimes
happens that several houses and other
buildings adjoining each other are e-
rected by the same owner, so that it is
impossible for the person who has
found and provided materials for the
same to specify, in his claim filed, the
particular house or other buildings for
which the several items of his demand
were so found and provided: *And where-
as,* doubts have arisen as to the true
construction in such case of the laws of
this commonwealth:

Therefore,
SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted,*
That it shall and may be lawful in ev-
ery such case, for the person so find-
ing and providing materials as aforesaid,
for two or more adjoining houses and
other buildings built by the same per-
son, owner of the same and debtor for
the said materials, to file with his claim
thereof an apportionment of the amount
of the same among the said houses and
other buildings, and each of the said
houses and other buildings shall be sub-
ject to the payment of its said appor-
tioned share of the debt contracted in
the same manner as is provided by law
in other cases.

Approved, March 30, 1831.

A TEACHER WANTED

IN THE

Gettysburg Female Academy.

APPLICATIONS for the above situation will be received by Professor SCHMUCKER, President of the Board of Trustees, until the 1st of May next. The Branches taught in the Institution are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, and a popular course of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. The School has hitherto yielded a salary to the Teacher of about \$500.

None need apply, excepting such as can come well recommended for moral character, and professional capacity.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
ROBERT G. HARPER, Sec'y.
Gettysburg, Pa. April 5, 1831.

BOOTS & SHOES—MILKING.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the Shop, in West York-street, lately occupied by Mr. ROBERT TAYLOR, and that he is prepared to manufacture

Boots & Shoes

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, in a neat, workmanlike manner; and that he will constantly keep on hand, a supply of READY MADE WORK, which he will warrant to be as good & cheap as can be had in any other Shop in the place.

As he is a complete hand for making LADIES' SHOES, and just from the City of Baltimore, he will ensure such work done in the most fashionable and durable manner.

DAVID SOMERS.
Gettysburg, April 5. 2m

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

GOODS

In the Market!!

J.B. Danner & Jacob Ziegler, BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have entered into Partnership, under the Firm of

DANNER & ZIEGLER, and have just returned from the City, with a most **SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS**, which they are now opening, at their Store, north-east Corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets, opposite the Eagle Tavern.—They have purchased every variety of Goods suitable to the Season—such as **Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, Cassinets, Bombazetts, Muslins, plain and figured, Domestic Muslins, Cotton Stripes, Checks, Tickings, Linen Drillings, Calicoes, Silks, Crapes,** and a great variety of other articles in the Dry Goods line; also,

A large Supply of **GROCERIES,** Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Fish, Molasses, Spices, Cheese, &c. &c.

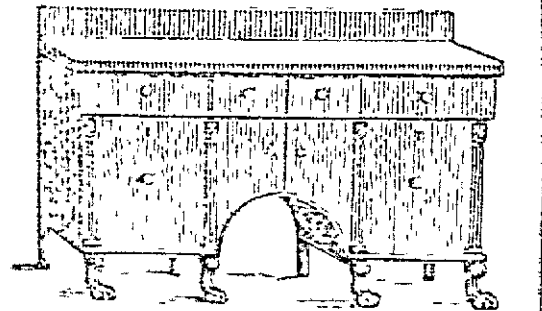
Hard-ware, China, Glass, & Queens-ware; An Elegant Assortment of **LEGHORN AND COTTAGE BONNETS,**

LIQUORS, &c. &c.

These Goods have been selected by themselves, with great care, and bought at very reduced prices for CASH. They will, therefore, be enabled to sell them as cheap or cheaper than any other Establishment in the country. They invite the Public to call and examine the quality and prices of their Goods—confident, that at no other Establishment, can **GREATER BARGAINS** be had.

Gettysburg, March 29. 1f

CABINET WARE-HOUSE.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he still continues to carry on his Shop at his OLD STAND, in the Diamond, next door to R. G. Harper's Printing-Office, where he has on hand, and will continue to have, a General Assortment of the most

FASHIONABLE & DURABLE Furniture,

in the place; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to share a part of the public patronage.

All kinds of **GRAIN** and **LUMBER** taken in exchange for Furniture. NB All orders in the **COFFIN** line will be attended to with punctuality.

JOHN N. STARR.
Gettysburg, March 29. 1f

Petersburg Invincibles!

YOU will parade on Monday the 23d day of May next, at the usual place of training, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

JONAS JOHNS, Capt.
April 12. 1p

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

THE FARM, formerly the Property of Col. Richard Brown, situated in Straban township, Adams county, on the Conowago creek, at present in the occupancy of Mr. John Shriver, is offered for Sale on the most advantageous terms. The Tract contains

380 ACRES,

more or less, of excellent land, in fine cultivation, the improvements on which are a two story

Brick HOUSE,
BANK BARN, &c.

The Property will be shown by the Tenant, on the premises. For the Terms of Sale, apply to JOHN B. McPHERSON, Gettysburg.

March 15. 1f

NEW

Book & Stationary Store.

JOSEPH JEWETT,

of the Firm of CUSHING AND JEWETT, having taken the Store formerly occupied by Shaw, Tiffany & Co. No. 229, Market-street, Baltimore, has on hand an extensive assortment of

Classical, Medical & School BOOKS,

of every description. Also, Family, Pocket and School BIBLES, in a great variety of Bindings, and at various prices.

Royal Writing Paper, Super-royal do. Medium do. Demi do. Post do. Cap Paper, Banker's Post, Wrapping Paper, Marble do. Tea do. Royal Printing Paper, Super-royal do. Imperial do. Medium do. Ironmongers' Paper, Globes, Surveyors' Compasses, Mathematical Instruments,

And an Extensive Assortment of **STATIONARY.**

ALSO, **Printers', News, & Book Ink,** In all its various qualities.

J. J. being determined to sell as low as any house, either in this City, Philadelphia or New-York, would respectfully invite Country Merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, as well as the heads of Colleges, Academies and Schools, and the proprietors of public, school and private Libraries, to call and examine for themselves.

Baltimore, March 29. 6t

30,000

BUSHEL OF WHEAT

WANTED.

FARMERS and others having Wheat to dispose of, are hereby informed, that the Subscribers continue to purchase Wheat at

Woodberry Mills,

Situated about half a mile from the Reisters-Town Turnpike Road. Persons wishing to sell their Wheat, will please turn off at the Sign Board, a short distance below Griffith's Tavern. They may be assured of obtaining the highest Baltimore price at all times, and quick despatch given. A suitable difference paid for **WHITE WHEAT.**

TYSON & NORRIS.
Baltimore, 2d mon. 22d, 1831. 11t

J. B. DANNER,
Still continues the

SILVER PLATING,

In all its various branches—and at as low a rate as any other man in the State. He is thankful for past favors; and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14. 1f

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JACOB GILBERT, late of Franklin township, by bond, note, or book account, are desired to make immediate payment. And those who have any claims against said Estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

DAVID WILLS, Att'y.
March 29. 1f

SHOEMAKERS,

of **CLARKSON'S,**

And set a very handsome and large assortment of the Newest Fashioned

LASTS.

JUST RECEIVED.
Nov. 20. 1f

Mountpleasant Volunteers!
YOU will parade on Bonanza-Town, on Monday the 2d of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in complete uniform. By order.

JACOB BARR, Lieut.
April 5. 1p

BOOKS

FOR

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

THE FOLLOWING BOOKS ARE TO BE HAD AT THE DEPOSITORY OF THE ADAMS COUNTY SUNDAY S. UNION:

Dr. Alexander's Dictionary of the Bible, Do. Evidences of Christianity, Geography of the Bible, Biblical Antiquities, Bible Studies, Choctaw Mission, Cherokee do. Parents' Monitor, Cabinet, Youth's Library, Life of Pastor Oberlin, Do. St. Paul, Do. Rev. L. Parsons, Do. M. Luther, Do. D. Bramard, Do. C. Swartz, Do. Mrs. Judson, Do. Mrs. Ramsey, Do. H. Newell, Judson's Questions, 1st, 2d and 3d vol. In connection with the above Books, the Publications of the American S. S. Union generally, may be obtained at the Depository. N. B. Orders for Books, from a distance, (postage paid) directed to "The Depository of the Adams County S. S. Union," shall receive punctual attendance.

March 22. 5t

D. Bailey, Adm'r of E. Dill, vs. Wm. Thompson, Ex'r of Andrew Thompson.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County.

To all the Heirs & Legatees of Andrew Thompson, dec'd.

TAKE NOTICE, That on the petition of James Pollock, the Court, on the 1st March, 1831, granted a Rule to show cause why the Legacy due Mary Pollock, under the will of Andrew Thompson, deceased, (or so much thereof as was made by the sale of the Real Estate of said deceased, under the above stated Judgment) should not be paid to James Pollock, for the purposes in said will stated, he giving bond with security to apply it according to the directions of said will—and have fixed for the hearing thereof the *Fourth Monday of August next*, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

GEO. WELSH, Proth'y.

March 29. 6t
The Editors of the "Franklin Repository," "Perry Forester," and "Lancaster Journal," will insert the above advt. 6 times, forward the papers containing the same, and charge this Office.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

The Enrolled Militia of the 2d Brig. 5th Div. P. M.

ARE required to be paraded and trained, as follows, viz:—
IN COMPANIES, on Monday the 2d of May next, at such places as the Commanding Officers may direct.

IN BATTALIONS, as follows, viz:—
The 1st Battalion of the 90th Regiment, on Monday the 9th; the 2d do. of do. on Tuesday the 10th;

The 1st Battalion of the 89th Regiment, on Wednesday the 11th; the 2d do. of do. on Thursday the 12th;

The 1st Battalion of the 86th Regiment, on Friday the 13th; and the 2d do. of do. on Saturday the 14th of May next—unless the Commanding Officers shall direct REGIMENTAL Trainings instead thereof.

The York & Adams county Liberty Battalion

will meet for drill and inspection, at such time and place as the Commanding Officer may direct.

The Volunteers

within the bounds of the 90th and 89th Regiments, not attached to the Battalion, will meet with the Militia for drill and inspection.

The Volunteers of the 80th Regiment, will meet for drill and inspection at such time and place as may be directed by the Colonel of said Regiment.

THE APPEALS:

For the Militia, on Monday the 13th of June next: for the Volunteers, on Monday the 17th of November next.

J. SANDERS,
Brigade Inspector, 2d Brigade 5th Div. Pennsylvania Militia.

March 22, 1831. 1p

PRICES REDUCED

AT THE

Drug Warehouse,

No. 107, Market street below Third, PHILADELPHIA.

JUST received, in addition to an extensive Stock of Drugs and Medicines, a supply of JERSEY WINDOW GLASS, 3 by 8, 7 by 2, 6 by 11, 5 by 12, 10 by 12, and the larger sizes, superior in quality to any heretofore brought to this market for sale, for a cent or at the prices of the manufacturer.

An extensive assortment of VIALS & BOTTLES, embracing every variety, which will be sold by the retail price current of the manufacturer.

In the selection and preparation of Medicines, Chemicals, &c. the greatest care is observed to have them of the best quality, and they are accordingly warranted as such.

Druggists, Storekeepers, and others, are respectfully invited to call, or address by letter

JOSHUA C. JENKINS,
Philadelphia.

10th mo. 19th, 1830. 6m

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Gettysburg, Pa. April 1st, 1831.

A	M
John Anderson	Robert A. McPherson
J. G. Ansbrough	John A. Miller
Henry Aucker	Nathan Miller 2
B	Wm. W. McClellan
David Beyers	Mary McGowan
Mr. Bowie	Robert McCreary
Rebecca Bell	John Moser
Daniel Burns	John McKesson
Thomas Blocher	Nancy Menich
Peter Beisel	Peter Moritz
Rev. H. L. Baugher 2	Robert McMordie
Rensselaer Becker	Jacob Miller
John Black, sen.	Isaac Miller
Darius H. Boatton	Jacob Mundorff, sen.
Wm. Bailey, jr.	John McKnight
Jacob Bittinger	Henry Moore
C	James Mitchell
Maria Cole	John Mays or Mr. Bukey
John Crawford	James McAllister
John Clapper 2	N
George Conmy	John Neely
Owen Connelly	O
Henry Coons	Henry Ocker
Jacob Clapradde	Patrick O'Friel
Elizabeth Culp	P
John Cowover	Miss Paxton
D	George Peters
Rev. Dougherty	Samuel Patterson
Marotte Dantist	R
John Duncan	Samuel Routzon
E	James Ray
Joseph England	James Russell
Alexander Edmund	David Reck or Samuel Routzong
Jacob Eckert	Philip Rahn
Siris Edwards	William Rady
F	Joseph Reinhard
Peter Fletcher	Henry Rupert
David Fletcher	Henry Rupp 2
John Fay	Benjamin Ravenzan
G	S
James Gault	James Stafford
Ann M. Gilbert	George Sweeney
Eliza Gwyer	John Sower
James Galbraith	Casper Schenbruch
John Gregg	Robert Stewart
Mary Graft	George Swope
Margaret Gallaher	Richard Scott
H	Jacob Stallsmith
Wm. W. Hutcheson	Mr. Snyder
George Heck	Christian Shriver
Casper Henkle	Elizabeth Swigart
Wm. Holtzworth	Margaret E. Snyder
Francis Harris	Mary Scott
Peter Hulick	T
Henry Hake	Joshua Thompson
Henry A. Holcomb	Mary Thompson
John Hersh	Samuel Tagert 3
Henry Hartzel	Mary Torrence
Philip Hagen	Abraham Tawney
Martha Ann Hays	W
Alexander Homer	Wm. Wilson
I	Samuel Wright
Lucretia M. Johnson	Philip Warner
K	Wm. Walker
Robert Kenyon	Adam Walter, jr.
George Knopp	Israel P. Wright 2
Wm. Keney	David Warren
John Kuhn	Isaac Warren 2
Andrew Kerrigan	Violet Wilson
Ezra Keller	Wm. & Thos. White
Rufus Kellogg	Rebecca S. Wilson
Peter Keckler	Rev. J. V. Wiseman
John Kam	Thomas N. White
L	Mary Weakley
Peter Little	Y-Z
Peter Linnard	Edmund L. Youce
Philip Long	Henry Yeag
Jacob Lamsinger	Michael Yow, sen.
Mr. Linn	George Ziegler
Wm. Linn	W. BELL, P. M.
April 5.	3t

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Petersburg, (Littlestown) April 1st, 1831.

George Able	Anthony Heans
Jacob Bair	Frederick Horr
Philip Bishop	John Jones, Esq.
Hannah Boyer	Catharine Jones
Philip Beard	Robert Jones
Jacob Diehl	George Kennedy
John Ely	Thomas Keating
Jacob Ehrhart	Jacob Lansinger
Henry Finckel	Terace Mahony
Jonathan Forrist	Margaretta Miller
Nicholas Group	Levi Miller 2
Messrs. Gaudis & Suls	James M'Gaughey
Abraham Hall 2	Jeremiah M'Sherry
Joseph Hoover	James Rutherford
John Hilbert	Jacob Shanfelter
John Hunter	Jacob Spangler
Elizabeth Hepp	John Unkefer
Eli House	Elizabeth Weaver.
Samuel Hickem 2	F. LEAS, P. M.
April .	3t

CATHARINE WOLF,

late Becker, in her real friend, Peter Diehl, vs. ABRAHAM WOLF

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to Abraham Wolf.

YOU are hereby commanded, as you are before commanded, that you be and appear, in your own proper person, before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, at Gettysburg, on the Fourth Monday of April next, to show cause, if any you have, why the said Catharine Wolf, your wife, should not be divorced from the bonds of Matrimony, agreeably to the Act of assembly in such case made and provide.

Wm. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Pa. 1st, 1831. 1f

To all Interested.

David Sheffer, Esq. serving Wm. Scott, Esq. deceased, his wife, the plaintiffs' Cont of Adams County, for the use of David Sheffer, vs. Jacob Rosenman.

March 1, 1831. On motion, RULE that the money arising from the sale of Defendant's property in the above case by the Sheriff, be appropriated to the heirs, at the next April Court (1st Monday).

GEO. WELSH, Proth'y.
March 15. 1f

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and Wm. McCLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 27th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 25th day of April next—

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Gettysburg, the 15th day of March, A. D. 1831.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Trial List—April Term.

Mathew Duncan vs. John Duncan.
Jacob Moore vs. Henry Wisler.
Mary Scott vs. Jas. & David Scott.
Jacob Great & Wife vs. John Kuhn's Ex'r.
George Hartzell vs. Henry Colstock.
John Sholl & Wife vs. P. Wolfert's Adm'r.

FOR ARGUMENT.
Samuel Deardorff vs. Jacob Hildebrand.

Grand Jury—April Term.

Hamilton—Christian Picking, Andrew McVain.
Berwick—George Ickes, Joseph Carl, Jacob Smith.

Mountpleasant—Joseph Heagy.
Menallen—Frederick Eicholtz.
Tyronne—James L. Neely.

Straban—Robert King, John Gorley, Abraham King.
Reading—William Fickes.

Conowago—Anthony Ghinter.
Hamiltonban—Wm. McClean, John McGinly.

Germany—John Kugler, John Weikert, Ephraim Swope.

Lattimore—Wm. Beales.
Mountjoy—Robert Allison.
Huntington—Samuel Kennedy.

Liberty—Wm. McCreary, James Bigham.
Cumberland—Samuel Cobean (of W.)

General Jury—April Term.

Lorough—Thomas C. Miller, David Heagy, Thomas McKellip, Peter Weikert, John B. Marsh, Hugh Denwiddie.

Tyronne—John Myers, John Stadebaker, Peter Venis, Daniel Deardorff, Isaac Sadler (of B.)

Mountpleasant—Henry Brinkerhoff, Henry Herring.

Cumberland—Andrew Walker, Samuel Cobean (of S.), Wm. McCurdy, Samuel Withrow, Wm. Thompson.

Menallen—Henry Walter, John Ebert, Samuel Diehl, John Hewitt.

Straban—Peter Fyster, Bernard Hoffman, Jacob Laishaw.

Franklin—Hugh Scott, James King, Robert M'Ordie, jr., William Trostle, David Chamberlain.

Huntington—Jas. McElwee, Moses Neely, Harman Wiernman.

Hamilton—Robert McVain, Wm. Hildebrand, Geo. Wolf, Joseph Hilt, Isaac Treat.

Berwick—Henry Gitt, John Fleckinger.

Mountjoy—Samuel Reck, Abiel McAllister, Robert Young, Moses McVain.

Reading—John Knop.

Lattimore—George Robinette.

Liberty—John McCreary.

Germany—Wm. Gitt.

Henry Stoffer, vs.

Charles Bonner, John Bonner, William Bonner, John Black, son of Jane Black, (late

Late Foreign Intelligence.

New York, April 17.

Three Days Later.—The packet ship George Canning, Capt. Allyn, which arrived on Saturday from Liverpool, brought us our regular files of English journals to the 24th of March, inclusive; their contents possess considerable interest, as will be observed by a perusal of the annexed selections. We do not find any thing later from Belgium.

ENGLAND.

The most interesting intelligence by this arrival is that relative to the important measure of Reform, which had recently been brought before Parliament by Ministers. It was the all-engrossing subject in Great Britain, and was creating a great excitement among the people. Petitions for and against the measure were pouring in from all quarters. In the House of Commons, on the 22d, the adjourned debate was resumed, and after an extended discussion, the galleries were cleared, and a division took place. The numbers were—

For the bill, 302
Against it, 301

Majority.

On this result, the Morning Herald of the 23d briefly remarks:—"That was considered as having resulted from Mr. Calcraft's adhesion; but for that fact there would have been equal numbers, and the Speaker would have to give a casting vote. The result was immediately cheered, which was extended to Lord John Russell as he passed from the House. The bill was read a second time and ordered to be referred to a Committee on the 14th of April, and the House adjourned at 4 o'clock.

It is stated that the attendance in the House of Commons on this occasion exceeded any thing on record. The largest attendance on any former occasion, as known by a division, was 538 members. There are 638 members of the House, of whom, according to a statement given, there were actually 628 in and about the House, and only 30 members absent.

FRANCE.

The accounts from Paris, which are to the 21st of March, represent that capital as perfectly tranquil, yet the public mind was still greatly agitated by the important political events of the day. Three journals had been seized on charges of having used intemperate language with reference to the government. A large military force, estimated at 30,000 regular troops, had also been recently assembled in Paris by the Ministry, in order to be in a better condition to suppress commotion.

The proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies on the 18th were of a highly interesting character.

SPAIN.

Two couriers arrived in Paris on the 18th of March from Madrid, who were said to be the bearers of extremely interesting despatches, the contents of which had not however transpired, but various rumours were current respecting them. According to these reports, a popular insurrection had broken out in the Capital, with so much violence and success, that Ferdinand had been obliged, with some troops of his guard, to fly towards Lisbon, and that Calomarde, his favorite, had lost his life; that Cadiz and the Isle of Leon were decidedly in favor of the Constitutionalists; and that General Longa was shut up in the Castle of Valencia, where the people had obliged him to take refuge. Another paper says, "If the royal authorities command in Cadiz, and the the Island of Leon, it is, nevertheless, true, that the numerous Liberals, who have evacuated the latter, thereby avoiding being shut up and surrounded, have joined the Constitutionalists, who have come from Gibraltar, and the Mountaineers, who had joined them in spite of the forces sent against them by Gen. Ramirez d'Orozco, and by the Captain-General of Grenada. Thus, on the 6th, 10,000 men were assembled in the inaccessible mountains of La Ronda, and it is probable that this band of intrepid men, devoted to the cause of liberty, has considerably increased in a country where the most of the inhabitants are smugglers, & well armed. The government feels considerable alarm on this subject.

The *Courier Francais* of the 20th says, "Letters from Madrid, dated March 10th, state that the forces of the insurgents in the mountains of Ronda amount to between 3,000 and 4,000 men, and that the fate of Spain now depends on a single success or defeat of the Constitutionalists. Seven hundred old soldiers of the battalion of marines, and the troops of the line of the garrison of the Island of Leon have joined them. The Marquis of Villacampo and several other persons had been ordered to quit Madrid. The Minister stationed at Tolosa and Logrono should be marched into the interior.

Letters from Spain, received in Bordeaux, state that the insurrection of the Island of Leon, Cadiz and Andalusia, had not been suppressed, as was reported. Disturbances had likewise occurred in Badajoz.

It was reported in London on the evening of the 22d, that there was an express in town, bringing intelligence of Cadiz being in possession of the Constitutionalists. The rumor was thought to be premature; but there was much doubt that the government of the

beloved Ferdinand was in a precarious situation.

From the *Messenger des Chambres*, March 21.

PARIS.—Since the last battle in front of Praga, and which gave rise to the false report of the surrender of Warsaw, the Poles have experienced no decided loss; on the contrary, they are rallying in different points, and following a system of defensive warfare.

The heroic resistance of this brave people must have diminished the moral courage of the Russians, and thwarted the plans of Marshal Diebitsch. Our opinion is confirmed by the most recent accounts from Poland.

Gen. Dwernicki is in pursuit of the Russians, who are retreating through Lublin.

All the communications between Warsaw and Lublin have been re-established. The Russians are retiring along the frontiers of Volhynia.

We must, however, wait for a fresh confirmation of this statement before we form too favorable an opinion as to the result of the struggle now maintained by the brave Polish nation.

The French Government has received to-day despatches from Warsaw, dated the 20th inst. They announce new engagements, all of which terminated favorably to the Poles.

ITALY.

The Austrians have taken Ferrara and Parma, without any resistance. We do not yet know the fate of Modena; the force sent against it is strong, and the city almost unfortified, so there is every probability that it fell on the 9th of March. Dreadful will be the vengeance of their tyrant, and we shall ere long have to present a black catalogue of executions. There is but little hope for the insurgents; the French Ministry are determined not to interfere, and the chains of the unhappy land will only be made heavier.

A famine prevails in the west of Ireland, county of Mayo, in a population of 30,000. The potato crop has failed twice in succession.

The authority of the Pope is established. The Austrians are settling matters in Italy to their own mind, and France dare not interfere.

In discussing a measure that had reference to the pacific policy, defended by the French Ministry, the following language was used:

General Lafayette—I thought it was the dignity and interest of France to support the principles she had laid down. I would ask the Minister for foreign affairs, whether he has not written, that France would never consent to see the Austrian forces enter into Italy.

M. Sebastiani made a sign in the affirmative. (Strong sensation.)

Gen. Lafayette—I would then enquire what he understands by the words, "France would never consent?"

M. Sebastiani—Not to consent, and to make war, are very different things. (Laughter on the left.) Gen. Lamarque shrugged up his shoulders; and another member exclaimed—"Tis pitiful."

M. de Schonen—"Tis a word without meaning."

Gen. Lafayette—The words "I will not consent" signified in the eyes of the French people, "I will prevent you doing it." For some time a strange abuse has been made of words. After having confounded the partisans of the popular throne with republicans, we are now divided into the partisans of war and the partisans of peace. This manner of thus accusing one another must be renounced. I would again ask the Minister, whether he endeavored to throw any hindrance into the way of the Austrians entering into Italy?

M. Sebastiani replied, that negotiations being on foot, the secrets of them could not be revealed.

O. P. Q. the Paris correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, in a letter dated March 19th, relative to the policy of the new Ministers, expresses himself thus:

"But will France allow this? No! she will not; and now you may be sure that the revolution has not terminated."

From the *Messenger des Chambres*.

PARIS, March 16.—The Precursor of Lyons says—"A courier who arrived this morning, the 10th of March, at Lyons, announces that the Austrians have entered Ferrara and Novi, and that they were marching against Modena, into which they have probably entered by this time.

"Without prejudging in any manner the course which the new Ministry will follow, our first impulse is to hope that the new President of the Council will show himself worthy of the functions which he did not accept till after having long hesitated, because he knows the importance of the responsibility which they bring with them under present circumstances. * * * As for the question of peace or war, though M. C. Perier has hitherto been a declared partisan of peace, nothing authorises

him to sacrifice the national dignity to it; and the retaining Marshal Soult in the Ministry gives reason to believe that the question is not absolutely decided in favor of peace, for the first proof of humanity towards foreign powers would be the retreat of a man, who according to Marshal Maison, inspires them with as much terror as an army of 500,000 men."

POLAND.

The following important letter from Konigsberg, dated the 11th March, is published in the London papers of the 22d.

"It now appears that the Russians have met with a more obstinate resistance from the Poles than they expected; and, according to our information, it appears that it is the wish of the Emperor of Russia to save Warsaw from destruction. The information we have just received states that an armistice has been concluded between the Poles and the Russians, and we are anxiously waiting the result."

The same information is contained in the *Gazette de France*, of the 21st, and is thus:—"It is stated that Marshal Diebitsch has received orders from the Emperor Nicholas not to proceed to the utmost extremity with respect to the capital of Poland."

The London Morning Herald of March 23, says—"The news from Poland is more than usually cheering. The patriotic army is said to be unbroken in spirit, with supplies of all sorts abundant, strongly posted near Warsaw, having also a large force in Praga. The Russians, on the other hand, are represented as harassed by the bad roads, disappointed by the breaking up of the ice on the Vistula, weakened by diseases from the marshes of the dreary country in which they are

marching, sickly, irresolute, and dispirited. Even the Prussian accounts admit that provisions are exceedingly scarce in General Diebitsch's army, and the resistance which met their advances into Poland exceeded all the previous calculations of the Commander-in-Chief, and obliged him materially to alter his plans. Some new engagements are said to have taken place, which have ended favorably to the Poles."

The appointment of the Duke Saxe Weimar, (the same who travelled in this country a few years since,) as governor of the Duchy of Luxembourg, has already been announced. On assuming the government, the Duke issued a proclamation, which concludes in these terms:

"The rights of the Royal Family with respect to this country, and also its relations with the German Confederation, have been recognised and maintained by the conference of London. It depends upon the King to re-establish his authority by the assistance and strength of the Confederation. He has, however, preferred allowing you time to return to your allegiance before he should inflict upon this country the evils of being occupied by a military force. I shall receive all the adhesions which are transmitted to me in writing, during the period of a month from the present date."

We now learn that the King of Holland has just made another appointment to a high civil office in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg; and every act of his tends to prove his determination to support the rights given him by the Great Powers in that Province to the last extremity. The Dutch were likewise reinforcing the garrison of Antwerp, and the Belgians despatching troops, and adding to their stock of heavy artillery and other materials of war, along that frontier.

Frequent conferences take place with the government of Brussels. M. Bresson is gone to Paris, and Count d'Aerschot has quitted also, being appointed ambassador to the Court of London.

Notwithstanding the mediatory interference of the Allied Powers, there seems yet a very strong disposition on the part of Belgium to oppose the recommendation of the Congress at London, as respects the integrity of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, which the King of Holland is determined to defend. What hopes of a satisfactory termination of hostilities the Belgians can have in the event of a renewal of war, is not quite apparent. The claims of the Germanic Confederation of Luxembourg are secured by the treaty of 1815, and enforced by the Congress of London; and therefore it would seem almost an act of madness to determine upon resistance—unless the Belgians are backed by France. In that case, the result, as affecting the peace of Europe, is apparent.

In Italy the revolutions are progressing! A French army in Piedmont will soon settle all controversies! The Austrians will be attacked by the French, and crushed by the Italians—and the lines of Hadrian will receive another practical illustration of how dangerous a thing it is to interfere in the disputes of others.

At Dresden the King has presented the project of a new Constitution. "This is desirable and praiseworthy. But mark ye! He does not present a Constitution all cut and dried; but the project of one, that his people may discuss it—approve or disapprove—alter and amend it! This is a respectful testimony to the sovereignty of the people. The King of Saxony has his eyes open.

The fruits of the "non-intervention" principle, coming into operation in Belgium; for Luxembourg is occupied by Prussian and Germanic Confederate troops! Will the Belgians submit to this? No. Then there must be war. So there must, I suppose. If so it will be the last; for it will be a war of Kings against people, and none but a blockhead will doubt the result.

The agitated state of Continental Europe is strongly depicted in a few sentences by the London Chronicle. It says:—

"In Poland, in Germany, in Switzerland, and Italy, the People are moving. The Sovereigns of the Holy Alliance

are well aware that the Revolution of July is the cause of these, and will be the cause of future movements. We may, therefore, be assured that they will endeavor to make head against the new Power which shakes their authority. Till it be determined whether despotism or constitutional government shall have the ascendancy, Europe cannot know peace. The French are manfully preparing for the crisis; and we may be assured they have so taken their measures that no other Power shall prevent them and the Belgians from forming a junction at the suitable time. A strong force on the two flanks of the Prussian territory on the left bank of the Rhine will secure Belgium from that quarter."

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.
Liverpool papers of the 25th of March, and London of the evening of the 23d, being one day later than former advices, were received at New York by the ship United States.

RETREAT OF THE RUSSIANS.
The London Courier of the 23d (Evening) publishes the following letter from Warsaw, March 10, which, if true, is much more favorable to the cause of the Poles, than the brief note upon the same subject published a few days since:

"I inform you that Gen. Dwernicki has again gained a victory over a Gen. Kreutz, near Lublin, and has taken four cannon; he passed through Lublin, where he was hailed with demonstrations of joy, and proceeded onward to Volhynia. There is a report, and it is almost certain that there is a revolution in the Ukraine, Volhynia, Podolia, and Lithuania, which is most probable, as the whole of the Russian army which was at Groshow, close by Prague, have already retreated suddenly towards the frontiers; this is a fact, for the cavalry the day before yesterday followed them, and last night the remaining infantry and the more convincing proof that it was a sudden retreat is, that Charles—was yesterday at Groshow, and saw dismounted cannon and one caisson that they had left full of cartridges, the axletrees being broke, besides gin, bread, and dough from which they were going to make bread. I think it will be with difficulty the Russians will ever return to Warsaw; the fortifications are being very much strengthened, and every preparation is being made to defend the town."

ITALY.

A proclamation of the Cardinal Pro-Secretary at Rome, dated the 8th of March, says:—"Three strong columns of the imperial and royal Austrian army entered Modena, Parma, and Pontefragoscura, on the 5th inst. in the States of the Church, whence these troops advanced by forced marches into the interior of the Pontifical states."

SPAIN.

The following is an abstract from a letter, dated Madrid, March 15th, published in the *Messenger des Chambres*:—"We have received news from Cadiz to the 10th inst. at which period every thing was in a perfect state of tranquility; the troops of the insurrectionists have been defeated; prisoners have been shot without mercy, and numerous executions have taken place."

POLAND.

The following important and affecting address to the Polish Nation has been published by the Government of Poland:

Address to the People of Poland.

"Countrymen—Already the combat for our existence, for our liberty, and for our independence, has begun; it is perhaps the last. Our first fixed purpose is gloriously to conquer or to die; and we have sworn, that if it should please Providence to permit us to be subdued like the Jews after the destruction of Jerusalem, we will never cease to be Poles. We will swear now that we will hide our nationality deep in our hearts from the eyes of our enemies; but that never will a member of our great but unfortunate nation unite himself with our enemies, either by blood or by friendship—that never shall want or contempt bring us, or our latest descendants to deny Poland—but that we will look upon one another as brothers, help one another in toil—and, in the midst of misfortune and in mercy, live upon the recollections of the past and present, and preserve the moral presence forever, and rather disperse over the face of the earth than languish in slavery. May those Powers favorable to us at least obtain this much—that after our fall we may be permitted to leave the sacred land of our fathers with our possessions and goods. The Diet shall prescribe the form of our oath. The Diet shall take it with the Polish people, and shall order it to be read from the pulpit. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs shall address notes to England and France, exhorting those Powers that, in the event of a defeat, the remains of our nation as well as the prisoners, shall be set at liberty, and permitted to leave our fatherland, profaned by the enemy, soaked by the blood of the Poles, and strewn with their bones—that we may sell without hindrance our possessions and goods, and carry with us what we can take away. Those Powers will not repulse the prayers of a people who for ten centuries have guarded Europe on the East and in the North; and the conqueror will rejoice to be rid of a generation which must ever hate him. If he possesses the magnanimity he professes to the world, he will willingly do a deed

contributing alike to his glory and his interest. Those amongst us whom Providence shall permit to survive, or who shall be wounded and in prison, will, with eyes full of tears and with bleeding hearts, leave the land of our fathers, with the priests of our Holy Faith, and repair to those distant regions of Asia, Africa, and America, which the providence of God and hospitality shall point out—thankful to the giver of an asylum where our nationality may still be permitted to survive."

Resignation of the Cabinet?

From the *Washington Globe* of April 20.

It will appear, by the publication in our columns of to-day, that the Secretary of State has tendered his resignation to the President, who has accepted it. The grounds upon which this step was taken are so fully and distinctly stated in the correspondence, that comment on our part is unnecessary. On the 7th, the Secretary of War tendered his resignation to the President; and yesterday, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Navy handed in theirs—all of which have been accepted. From this it is inferred that a new organization of the Cabinet is to take place.

Washington, April 14th, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I feel it to be my duty to retire from the office to which your confidence and partiality called me. The delicacy of this step, under the circumstances in which it is taken, will, I trust, be deemed an ample apology for stating more at large, than might otherwise have been necessary, the reasons by which I am influenced.

From the moment of taking my seat in your Cabinet, it has been my anxious wish & zealous endeavor to prevent a premature agitation of the question of your successor; and, at all events, to discountenance, and, if possible, to repress the disposition, at an early day manifested, to connect my name with that disturbing topic. Of the sincerity and the constancy of this disposition, no one has a better opportunity to judge than yourself. It has, however, been unavailing. Circumstances, not of my creation, and altogether beyond my control have given to this subject a turn which cannot now be remedied, except by a self-disfranchisement which, even if dictated by my individual wishes, could hardly be reconcileable with propriety or self respect.

Concerning the injurious effects which the circumstance of a member of the Cabinet's occupying the relation towards the country to which I have adverted, is calculated to have upon the conduct of public affairs, there cannot, I think, at this time, be room for two opinions. Diversities of ulterior preference among the friends of an Administration are unavoidable; and even if the respective advocates of those thus placed in rivalry be patriotic enough to resist the temptation of creating obstacles to the advancement of him to whose elevation they are opposed, by embarrassing the branch of public service committed to his charge, they are, nevertheless, by their position, exposed to the suspicion of entertaining and encouraging such views: a suspicion which can seldom fail in the end, to operate into present animosity and hostility the prospective differences which first gave rise to it. Thus, under the least unfavorable consequences, individual injustice is suffered, and the Administration embarrassed and weakened. Whatever may have been the course of things under the peculiar circumstances of the earlier stage of the Republic, my experience has fully satisfied me that, at this day, when the field of selection has become so extended, the circumstance referred to, by augmenting the motives and sources of opposition to the measures of the Executive, must unavoidably prove the cause of injury to the public service, for a counterpoise to which we may in vain look to the peculiar qualifications of any individual; and even if I should in this be mistaken, still I cannot so far deceive myself as to believe for a moment that I am included in the exceptions.

These obstructions to the successful prosecution of public affairs, when superadded to that opposition which is inseparable from our free institutions, and which every Administration must expect, present a mass to which the operations of the government should at no time be voluntarily exposed:—the more especially should this be avoided at so eventful a period in the affairs of the world, when our country may particularly need the utmost harmony in her councils.

Such being my impressions, the path of duty is plain; and I not only submit with cheerfulness to whatever personal sacrifices may be involved in the surrender of the station I occupy; but I make it my ambition to set an example which, should it, in the progress of the Government, be deemed, notwithstanding the humility of its origin, worthy of respect and observance, cannot, I think, fail to prove essentially and permanently beneficial.

Allow me, Sir, to present one more view of the subject.—You have consented to stand before your constituents for a re-election. Of their decision, resting as it does upon the unbought suffrages of a free, numerous, and widely extended people, it becomes no matter to speak with certainty. Judging, however, from the past, and making a reasonable allowance for the fair exercise of the intelligence and public spirit of your fellow citizens, I cannot hesitate in adopting the belief that the confidence, as well in your capacity for civil duties as in your civic virtues, already so spontaneously and strikingly displayed, will be manifested with increased energy, now that all candid observers must admit their utmost expectations to have been more than realized.

If this promise, so auspicious to the best interests of our common country be fulfilled, the confidence in me, in the absence of any prominent cause of discord among its supporters, afford a most favorable opportunity for the full accomplishment of those important public objects, in the prosecution of which I have witnessed on your part such steady vigilance and untiring devotion. To the unfavorable influence which the continuance in your Cabinet, under existing circumstances, may exercise upon this flattering prospect, I cannot, Sir, without a total disregard of the lights of experience, and without shutting my eyes to the obvious tendency of things for the future, be sensible. Having, moreover, from a deep conviction of its importance to the country, been among the most urgent of your advisers

Gettysburg Gymnasium.

THE semi-annual Examination of the Students of this Institution will be held on *Wednesday the 27th inst.* The exercises will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M. At the intervals between the Examination of the several classes, Original Speeches will be pronounced by the Students. On the evening of the same day, at early candle-light, exercises in Composition, delivery of Original Orations, and Debating, will be exhibited in the German Church. The citizens of Gettysburg, and the friends of Education in general, are respectfully invited to attend upon these occasions.

The Summer Session of the Gymnasium will commence on the *26th of May next.*

Gettysburg, April 19. 2t

A TEACHER WANTED

Gettysburg Female Academy.

APPLICATIONS for the above situation will be received by Professor SCHMUCKER, President of the Board of Trustees, until the *1st of May next.* The Branches taught in the Institution, are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, and a popular course of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. The School has hitherto yielded a salary to the Teacher of about \$500.

None need apply, excepting such as can come well recommended for moral character, and professional capacity.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
ROBERT G. HARPER, Sec'y.
Gettysburg, Pa. April 5, 1831.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the *Hanover & Carlisle Turnpike Road Company*, are hereby notified, that an ELECTION for Two Managers will be held on *Monday the 2d of May next*, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock on said day, at the house now occupied by John Wolf, Innkeeper, in South Middleton township, Cumberland county.

The Commissioners of Adams & Cumberland counties are, also, hereby notified, to meet at the same time and place, and choose the Managers on behalf of the Commonwealth—all to serve for one year.

By Order of the Board,
SAMUEL WOODBURN, Sec'y.
April 5. 3t

Journeyman Carpenters WANTED.

FIVE or SIX good Workmen will meet with constant employment and generous wages, by making immediate application to the subscriber in Chambersburg, or, after the 18th inst. to him in Gettysburg.

NICHOLAS PEARSE.

Chambersburg, March 12. 3t

ATTENTION!

Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade at your usual place, on *Monday the 2d of May next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order—in summer uniform.

By Order, G. ARMOR, O. S.

April 19. tp

An Election will be held on said day, at the house of James Gorley, for a FIRST LIEUTENANT of the above Company, in the room of Lieut. Ziegler, resigned.

J. SANDERS, B. I.

April 19. te

Liberty Riflemen!

YOU will parade on *Monday the 2d day of May next*, at the house of George Baum, in Liberty township, (the Commons) precisely at 11 o'clock.

By Order,

JOHN EYLER, O. S.

April 19. tp

Mountpleasant Volunteers!

YOU will parade in Bonaughtown, on *Monday the 2d of May next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in complete uniform. By order,

JACOB BAIR, Lieut.

April 5. tp

Petersburg Invincibles!

YOU will parade on *Monday the 2d day of May next*, at the usual place of training, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

JONAS JOHNS, Capt.

April 12. tp

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of York county, for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed *Tuesday the 10th day of May next*, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of York.

JOHN LIVELSBERGER.

April 12. 3t

The Saturday Courier.

ON the first Saturday in April was commenced a Periodical Journal, to be published once a week, and designated by the above title.

The Courier will be printed with good type, on an extra-size Imperial paper, of the largest class, and of excellent quality—comprising 28 columns of reading matter. Terms, \$2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

WOODWARD & SPRAGG.

Philadelphia, April 12. 3t

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an EXTENSIVE and

Entirely New Stock of GOODS,

which he is now opening at the house of the late John McConaughy, Esq. deceased, situated on the south-west corner of the Centre Square in Gettysburg, consisting of a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

QUEEN'S & GLASSWARE,

Looking Glasses, &

LIQUORS.

(FOR PARTICULARS, SEE HANDBILLS.)

A personal appearance at his Establishment, the low prices of his Goods, and Elegant Assortment, will be an inducement for them to purchase.

"Look before you leap!"

The Public's humble servant,

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Gettysburg, April 19. 3t

BOOT & SHOE-MAKING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the Shop, in West-York-street, lately occupied by Mr. ROBERT TAYLOR, and that he is prepared to manufacture

Boots & Shoes

of EVERY DESCRIPTION, in a neat, workmanlike manner, and that he will constantly keep on hand, a supply of READY MADE WORK, which he will warrant to be as good & cheap as can be had in any other Shop in the place.

As he is a complete hand for making LADIES' SHOES, and just from the City of Baltimore, he will ensure such work done in the most fashionable and durable manner.

DAVID SOMERS.

Gettysburg, April 5. 2m

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby gives Notice, that having entered into Partnership in business, he finds it necessary that all accounts for Goods purchased previously should be settled with as little delay as possible. He had expected, indeed, that the fact of his having commenced a new set of Books, would have shewn the necessity and propriety of the liquidation of the former accounts; but so few having felt this hint, he deems it proper to bring the fact more immediately to their recollection.

J. B. DANNER.

Gettysburg, April 5. 4t

FOR SALE.

ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS, A House & Lot,

In North Baltimore-street, occupied at present by Mrs. Dill. For terms, &c. apply to the Subscriber.

JOHN GILBERT.

Gettysburg, April 12. 4t

TRIED & HIGHLY APPROVED Valuable Medicines.

Prevention better than Cure. LEE'S FAMOUS ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS. 25 AND 50 CENTS PER BOX.

THE operation of these Pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used in safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

The proprietor confidently recommends the timely use of these Pills, as a preventive and cure of Bilious, Yellow, and Malignant Fevers.

Please inquire for LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, with the signature of NOAH RIDGELY, (late Michael Lee & Co.) as none others are genuine.

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges, a most powerful medicine, removes and destroys all kinds of worms.

Lee's Elixir, a sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthma, sore throats and consumptions.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pains in the limbs, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard—No medicine ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Cure and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Persian Lotion, an excellent medicine for curing tetter, ring-worms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Vegetable Indian Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhoea.

Lee's Toothache Drops, which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

Country merchants and all others who purchase to sell again, by applying to the proprietor, No. 68, Hanover-street, Baltimore, can obtain them on such liberal terms as will insure them a great profit.

CAUTION.—None are genuine without the makers name to them, Noah Ridgely, (late Michael Lee & Co.)

Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines, could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER will constantly keep a fresh supply of the above celebrated Medicines, at his Apothecary and Drug Store, Gettysburg.

Dec. 21. 3m10t

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his Friends and former Customers, that he still continues to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, at the Old Stand in Gettysburg; and, as he still receives the Philadelphia

FASHIONS

quarterly, and intends to keep the best of Workmen, he hopes still to receive a share of the public patronage. All work shall be done at reasonable prices for Cash.

All kinds of PRODUCE will be taken for Work—GORD WOOD in particular.

EPHRAIM MARTIN.

Gettysburg, April 19. 3t

Information Wanted.

ON Sunday the 13th ult. a gentleman, named on the way-bill of the Philadelphia stage, Mr. DENNISON, left the Hotel of the subscriber in Chambersburg, a few minutes after he got out of the stage, leaving in the bar a sword cane, and a small valise, containing one linen shirt marked S. D. No. 2, one striped gingham do. with

velvet waistcoat, two cravats, one pair of woollen stockings, four muslin handkerchiefs, a night cap, shaving apparatus, a small bag of medicine, and a small bag containing five new buckskin purses—all the articles of clothing appear to be entirely new. He was a man of middle age and stature, and had on a cloak, which prevents a description of the clothing he had on. He stated to his fellow travellers that he was going to Pittsburg. Any information concerning the said Mr. DENNISON, addressed to the subscriber, will be thankfully received, and made public for the information of the friends of that gentleman.

JOHN SEIDERS.

Chambersburg, Pa. April 15.

Gettysburg & Hagers-Town TURNPIKE.

THE Commissioners appointed by an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to enable the Governor to incorporate a Company to make a Turnpike Road from the borough of Gettysburg to the Maryland line in a direction to Hagerstown,"

Hereby Give Notice.

That Books will be opened to receive subscription for the stock of said Road, at the house of Wm. McCLELLAN, Jr. in Gettysburg; I. ROBINSON, in Millers-Town; MICHAEL STONER, in Waynesburg; FRANKLIN COUNTRY, on Monday the 23d day of May next, and in Philadelphia, on Wednesday the 1st of June, at the house of MR. VAN BUSKIRK, Market street; and said books will be kept open for six days.

John Hersh, Sen.

Bernhart Gilbert,

Andrew Marshall,

J. M. Kesson,

Wm. M. Miller,

T. C. Miller,

Wm. McClellan, Jr.

Lewis Ripple,

J. Burns,

Philip Reed,

April 19. 4t

The Chambersburg Repository, Hagerstown Torch Light, and Poulson's Advertiser, will insert the above once a week for 4 weeks, and forward their bills to this Office for collection.

MIDDLE-CREEK FACTORY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs their Friends and the Public generally, that they have taken the well-known Establishment on Middle-creek, owned by the Rev. D. Pfoutz, where they will, with promptness,

Card Wool into Rolls,

OR MANUFACTURE IT INTO Cloths, Cassinets, Blankets, and Flannels,

at prices to suit the times. As the Factory is in complete order, they assure all those who may favor them with their custom, that their work shall be done in the best manner.

For the accommodation of those who live at a distance, Wool and Cloth will be received, after the 10th of May, at the following places, viz:

Henry Myers' Mill, in Hamiltonban township; C. Barnitz's Store, in Millers-Town; Mr. Gardner's, at Mack's Mill; Mr. Lambert's, at Delaplane's Tavern, near Lancytown; Eline's Store, near Noll's Mill; Captain Sluss's, Crapster's Tavern, in Taneytown; Michael Reeve's, at Noll's Mill; George Wilt's, at Sell's Mill; Corell's Tavern, at the Monocacy Bridge; Baugher's Store, in Emmittsburg; Black's Mill, on Rock-creek; Harbaugh's Tavern, near Gettysburg; Ash's Tavern, and Danner's & Ziegler's Store in Gettysburg; where they will attend once in every two weeks to receive and deliver work.

N. B. It is requested of those who send Wool to the above places, to be particular to attach their names, and written directions, to their Wool and Stuffs, to prevent mistakes.

Price of Carding and Manufacturing, as low as at any Factory in the neighborhood.

SAMUEL ARTHUR,

LEVI GRIBBLE.

April 19. 6t



BOOKS

FOR

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

THE FOLLOWING BOOKS ARE TO BE HAD AT

COUNTY SUNDAY S. UNION:

Dr. Alexander's Dictionary of the Bible, 2 vol. 2 vol.

Do. Evidences of Christianity, 2 vol. 2 vol.

Geography of the Bible, 2 vol. 2 vol.

Biblical Antiquities, 2 vol. 2 vol.

Bible Studies, 2 vol. 2 vol.

Cherokee Mission, 2 vol. 2 vol.

Cherokee do. 2 vol. 2 vol.

Parents' Monitor, 2 vol. 2 vol.

Cabinet, 10 vol. 10 vol.

Youth's Library, 30 vol. 30 vol.

Life of Pastor Oberlin, 2 vol. 2 vol.

Do. St. Paul, 2 vol. 2 vol.

Do. Rev. L. Parsons, 2 vol. 2 vol.

Do. M. Luther, 2 vol. 2 vol.

Do. D. Brainard, 2 vol. 2 vol.

Do. C. Swartz, 2 vol. 2 vol.

Do. Mrs. Judson, 2 vol. 2 vol.

Do. Mrs. Ramsey, 2 vol. 2 vol.

Do. H. Newell, 2 vol. 2 vol.

Judson's Questions, 1st, 2d and 3d vol. 2 vol. 2 vol.

In connection with the above Books, the Publications of the American S. S. Union generally, may be obtained at the Depository.

N. B. Orders for Books, from a distance, (postage paid) directed to "The Depository of the American S. S. Union," will receive punctual attendance.

March 22. 5t

D. Bailey, Adm'r of E. Dill, vs. In the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County.

Wm. Thompson, Ex'r of Andrew Thompson.

To all the Heirs & Legatees of Andrew Thompson, dec'd.

TAKE NOTICE, That on the petition of James Pollock, the Court, on the 1st March, 1831, granted a Rule to show cause why the Legacy due Mary Pollock, under the will of Andrew Thompson, deceased, (or so much thereof as was made by the sale of the Real Estate of said deceased, under the above stated Judgment) should not be paid to James Pollock, for the purposes in said will stated, he giving bond with security to apply it according to the directions of said will—and have fixed for the hearing thereof the Fourth Monday of August next, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

GEO. WELSH, Proth'y.

March 29. 6t

The Editors of the "Franklin Repository," "Perry Forester," and "Lancaster Journal," will insert the above advt. 6 times, forward the papers containing the same, and charge this Office.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

The Enrolled Militia of the 2d Brig. 5th Div. P. M.

ARE required to be paraded and trained, as follows, viz:—

IN COMPANIES, on Monday the 2d of May next, at such places as the Commanding Officers may direct.

IN BATTALIONS, as follows, viz: The 1st Battalion of the 90th Regiment, on Monday the 9th; the 2d do. of do. on Tuesday the 10th;

The 1st Battalion of the 89th Regiment, on Wednesday the 11th; the 2d do. of do. on Thursday the 12th;

The 1st Battalion of the 80th Regiment, on Friday the 13th; and the 2d do. of do. on Saturday the 14th of May next—unless the Commanding Officers shall direct REGIMENTAL Trainings instead thereof.

The York & Adams county Liberty Battalion

will meet for drill and inspection, at such time and place as the Commanding Officer may direct.

The Volunteers

within the bounds of the 90th and 89th Regiments, not attached to the Battalion, will meet with the Militia for drill and inspection.

The Volunteers of the 80th Regiment, will meet for drill and inspection at such time and place as may be directed by the Colonel of said Regiment.

THE APPEALS:

For the Militia, on Monday the 13th of June next; for the Volunteers, on Monday the 7th of November next.

J. SANDERS.

Brigade Inspector, 2d Brigade 5th D. V. Pennsylvania Militia.

March 22, 1831. tp

PRICES REDUCED AT THE

Drug Warehouse,

No. 107, Market street below Third, PHILADELPHIA.

JUST received, in addition to an extensive Stock of Drugs and Medicines, a supply of JERSEY WINDOW GLASS, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 9 by 11, 9 by 12, 10 by 12, and the larger sizes, superior in quality to any heretofore bro't to this market for sale, for account, & at the prices of the manufacturer.

ALS & BOTTLES, embracing every variety, which will be sold by the printed price current of the manufacturer.

In the selection and preparation of Medicines, Chemicals, &c. the greatest care is observed to have them of the best quality, and they are accordingly warranted genuine.

Druggists, Storekeepers, and others, are respectfully invited to call, or address by letter

JOSHUA C. JENKINS,

Philadelphia.

10th mo. 19th, 1830. 6m

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE FARM, formerly the Property of Col. Richard Brown, situated in Straban-township, Adams county,

on the Conowago creek, at present in the occupancy of Mr. John Shriver, is offered for Sale on the most advantageous terms. The Tract contains

380 ACRES.

more or less, of excellent land, in fine cultivation, the improvements on which are a two story

Brick HOUSE, BANK BARN, &c.

The Property will be shewn by the Tenant, on the premises. For the Terms of Sale, apply to JOHN B. McPHERSON, Gettysburg.

March 15. 4t

NEW Book & Stationary Store.

JOSEPH JEWETT,

of the Firm of CUSHING AND JEWETT, having taken the Store formerly occupied by Shaw, Tiffany & Co. No. 229, Market-street, Baltimore, has on hand an extensive assortment of

Classical, Medical & School BOOKS.

of every description. Also, Family, Pocket and School BIBLES, in a great variety of Bindings, and at various prices.

Royal Writing Paper, Super-royal do. Medium